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On an Apparently New Species of Marine Goby
of the Genus *Cryptocentrus*

With 5 Text-figures

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(Communicated by Y. K. OKADA)

The following marine goby seems to have been undescribed, so I propose to call it under the name of

Cryptocentrus shigensis sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

New Japanese name : Shige-haze.

Holotype A specimen (N. Kuroda Coll. No. 1076) 89 mm. in standard length collected by myself at the beach of Shige, Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, 25 August, 1956.

Measurements Total length 121; body or standard length 89; height of body 13; head 20.5; snout 5; eye diameter 4.6; maxillary length 9.5; greatest length of first dorsal spine 19; length of caudal fin 32 mm.

Head 4.34 in body length, depth 6.84; snout 4.1 in head, eye 4.45, maxillary 2.15; interorbital region rather narrow, inner margins of eyes, however, distinctly separated (ca. 0.5 mm.).

Counts D. VI, I-10; A. I-9; V. I-5. Scales on lateral line ca. 101; transverse scale rows from anal to middle of second dorsal ca. 20; transverse scale rows from anal to middle of first dorsal ca. 29; transverse scale rows on hind head ca. 10; predorsal scale ca. 25.

Description Body cylindrical; teeth in both jaws in several rows, lower jaw with a caninoid tooth; tongue bluntly roundish. Scales small, cycloid, those of caudal region larger than those of anterior part of body; forehead naked and profile of central crown convex; nuchal region, breast and pectoral base scaly. Below eye, oblique mucous canals. A semitransverse groove of dark mark just behind interorbital space. Caudal fin lanceolate, ending in filaments, much longer (about twice) than head.

Colour Colour in not very fresh state: Body greyish white in ground colour, with about four very faint dark patches; no bands or marks on lower side of head and opercle; under parts of body whitish pearl colour; margins of

both dorsals, anal and caudal fins blackish; ventral fin colourless, washed slightly with blackish; pectoral fin almost colourless. First and second dorsals without dark round spots as in *oni*. Iris orange.

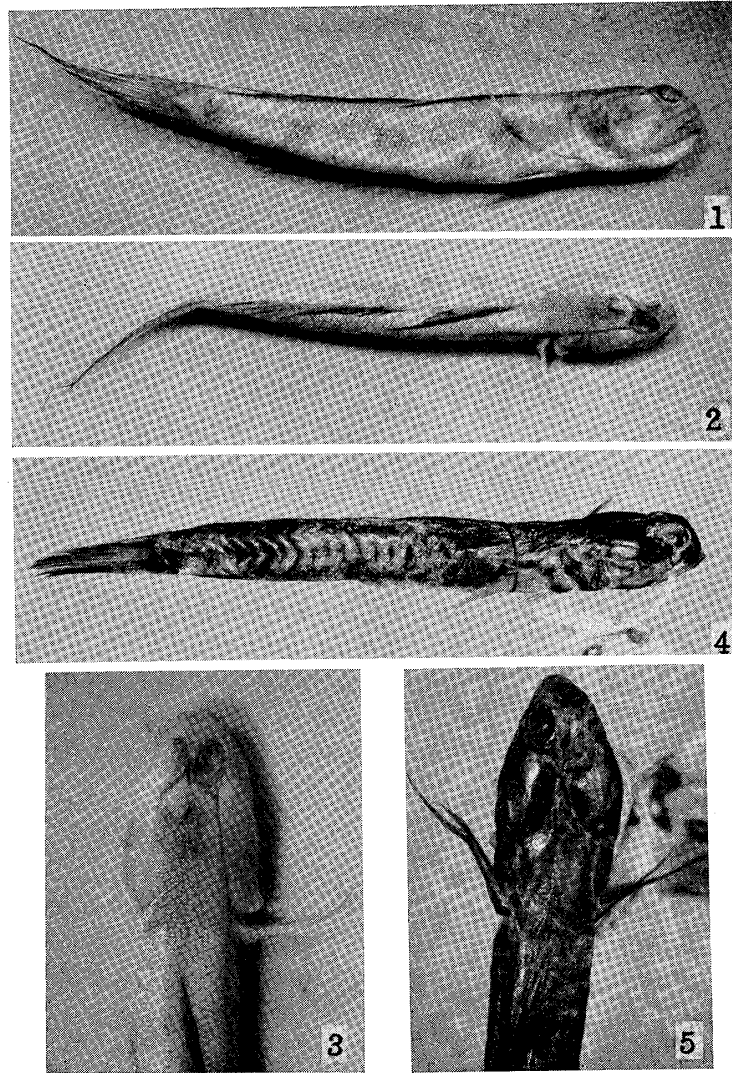


Fig. 1. Lateral view of *Cryptocentrus shigensis* (holotype).
 Fig. 2. Dorsal view of the same specimen. Fig. 3. Dorsal
 view of the head of the same specimen, enlarged. Profile convex.
 Fig. 4. Lateral view of *Cryptocentrus oni* Tomiyama (holotype).
 Fig. 5. Dorsal view of the head of the same specimen (Fig. 4),
 enlarged. Profile concave.

Remarks Somewhat resembles *Cryptocentrus oni* Tomiyama (1936) from Prov. Izu, in the same prefecture (Figs. 4, 5). In the present species, however, head is shorter, head in body length being 4.34 against 3.5 in *oni*; snout is somewhat longer, snout in head being 4.1 against 5 in *oni*; and the 4th spine of the 1st dorsal is longest in this species while the 2nd one is longest in *oni*, the 2nd

and 3rd spines are similar in length in both species. The eyes are less prominent than those of *oni*, and the profile of head is convex against concave in *oni*. The coloration of body is very pale, not purplish-black as in *oni*. The lower jaw is not projecting as in *fontanesii*. The predorsal scales ca. 25 instead of 12+x as in *oni*.

This marine goby differs from *Cryptocentrus fontanesii* of the East Indies (also known from Kagoshima, Japan) in having the dorsal and anal rays much smaller in number (D. VI, I-10; A. I-9, instead of D. VI, I-13 to 15; A. I-14 to 16 as in the latter species). It differs from the well known *C. filifer* of India, S. China, north to Japan and Korea, in having the cylindrical body instead of a compressed one and in lacking a jet-black spot in the spinous dorsal. It is also different from *C. octafasciatus* (syn. *C. sexfasciatus* (Day)—India) of the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean (also known from Hiroshima, Japan) and *C. vatsui* of Formosa, in having more than 95 scales in the lateral line against 70-85 in the latter two species.

The descriptions and figures of the following species in the same genus from the Philippines and the Indo-Australian region have been carefully compared with the present form but all of them appear to be distinct from it. They are:

- Cryptocentrus diproctotaenia* Bleeker (syn. *C. leonis* Smith). Ambon; Siam.
- C. cyanotaenia* (Bleeker). W. Java.
- C. liolepis* Bleeker. Borneo.
- C. pavoninoides* (Bleeker) (syn. *C. venustus* Seale, *C. cebuanus* Herre). Hongkong, India, Singapore, Madura, Philippines.
- C. niveatus* (Cuvier & Valenciennes). Java.
- C. leptcephalus* Bleeker (syn. *C. rubropunctatus* Sewell, *C. geniornatus* Herre). Persian Gulf, India, Siam, Singapore, Java, Waigeu, etc.
- C. papuanus* (Peters) (syn. *C. papuensis* Bleeker, *C. cheni* Herre). Hainan, New Guinea.
- C. russus* (Cantor) (syn. *Gobius polyophthalmus* Bleeker, *Gobius voigtii* Bl., *Gobius xanthotaenia* Bl., *C. cingulatus* Herre). S. Africa, China, Philippines, Singapore, East Indies, Australia.
- C. gymnocephalus* (Bleeker). Hongkong, Siam, Madras, Mergui Archipelago, Java, etc.
- C. vagus* Herre. Mindanao or Mindoro.
- C. leucostictus* (Günther). Ovalau Island, Fiji Islands.

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